

Last Sunday's Journal
CONTAINED
19,685 Lines of "Want" Advs.
Which is a Gain of
5,229 LINES OVER SAME SUNDAY
LAST YEAR.

Only the Journal
prints all the
Auction Sales—
advertised on
PAGE 12.



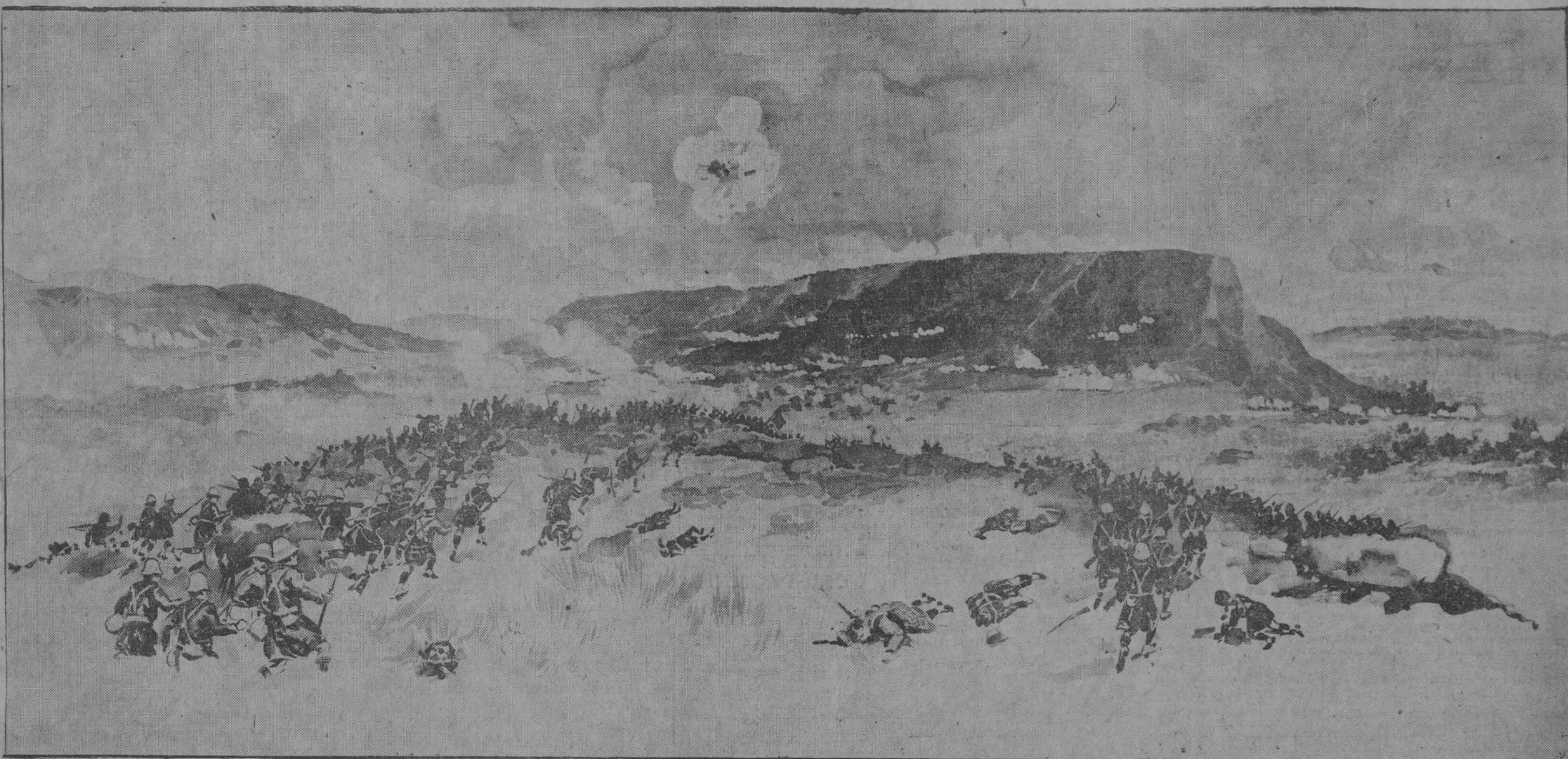
NO. 6,238. FRIDAY—Rain. Copyright, 1899, By New York Journal and Advertiser. —NEW YORK, DECEMBER 15, 1899.—16 PAGES. FRIDAY—Rain. PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

M'KINLEY JOINS JOURNAL'S ANTI-POLYGAMY CRUSADE.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY has taken up the Journal's fight against polygamists holding Federal office and against polygamy itself, and will make a vigorous personal campaign to crush out this practice, which is an insult to American womanhood. THE PRESIDENT has sent for the Journal files since December, 1898, in order to secure a complete history of the crusade against Roberts. THE PRESIDENT has instructed the Post Office Department to examine into the cases of John Graham and Orson Smith, alleged polygamists holding Federal offices. THE PRESIDENT will cut off the appropriation of the Logan Agricultural College, Utah, if it is shown that polygamists are among its officers. THE PRESIDENT is considering carefully the question of the non-enforcement of the laws against polygamy by Mormon courts.



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.



THE HIGHLANDERS' ATTACK UPON THE BOER LEFT AT MAGERSFONTEIN.

This picture is drawn upon a photograph of the actual scene of Monday's fight, from the cabled descriptions of the attack and repulse. It shows the Highland Brigade at the moment the Boers fired the volley that laid so many of them low. The Boer trenches were on the side of the big, flat topped hill in the background, and extended in a crescent along the kopjes to the right and left. While the boys in kilts attacked the left, General Methuen, at the head of the Guards, was assailing the right.

FIRST HELIOGRAPHIC MESSAGE FROM LADYSMITH TO THE JOURNAL.

Joseph S. Dunn, the Journal's Correspondent in the City, Flashes the News of the Blowing Up of the Modder Spruit Bridge.

THE FIRST dispatch by heliograph to a newspaper is the following from Ladysmith, sent by Joseph S. Dunn, the New York Journal's correspondent, who has been in the beleaguered town ever since the siege began. It was dictated by him to the British signal service officer in charge of the heliograph, and by him flashed over the Boer lines to the British advance post at Weenen, whence it was telegraphed to Cape Town and cabled to New York:

BY JOSEPH S. DUNN

(Special Correspondent of the New York Journal at Ladysmith.)

LADYSMITH, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 5 P. M.—We have had a number of successful small affairs with the enemy since that early Friday morning when Hunter destroyed "Long Tom," the big pneumatic dynamite gun which the enemy had mounted on Lombardskop.

Last night we sallied again and succeeded in blowing up the Modder Spruit bridge, which will be decidedly embarrassing to the enemy.

The immediate vicinity of Ladysmith is now cleared of Boers. We continue our operations almost nightly, keeping the Boers on the jump.

(The Modder Spruit bridge referred to by Mr. Dunn should not be confounded with the Modder River at which General Methuen met his defeat on Monday.)

JOURNAL MAN BEARS RED CROSS INTO BOER CAMP.

With Two Chaplains He Goes and Buries the Dead and Aids the Wounded, Bringing Back a List to Gatacre.

By J. H. Swallow.
Special Correspondent of the New York Journal with Gen. Gatacre's Command in Central Cape Colony.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

BUSHMANSNEK, Tuesday night, Dec. 12.—Learning that many British wounded in the Stromberg reverse were still lying on the veldt without possibility of early succor by the Boer ambulance corps, our two chaplains, the Rev. Robert Armitage and Father Edward Ryan, and the Journal correspondent, started for the battle field yesterday morning, with Gatacre's permission. Our little party carried a large Red Cross flag, which we were confident the

enemy would respect. This confidence was fully justified by events. We were met by a Boer patrol and explained our errand. The Boers referred us to his superior officers, and allowed us to proceed with our work.

We three collected all the dead over a wide area and reverently buried them, the chaplain reading the burial services. We also visited all the wounded we could find, and did what we were able to alleviate their sufferings. This work of mercy occupied the entire day.

Locked Up for the Night.

In the evening we were arrested. We were confined all night without food. The Boer commandant telegraphed to Bloemfontein asking

what to do with us. Morning brought a telegram from Steyn himself ordering our immediate release. Recovering our liberty we made our way back to the British lines, and delivered our report to General Gatacre. We were able to give him exact information.

Our losses were, 25 killed, 68 wounded, 607 prisoners. All our wounded are also prisoners.

The Boer casualties were only five killed and 14 wounded.

Among the seriously wounded found on the field was Colonel Henry A. Eager, Royal Irish Rifles. He had been struck by a shell from one of our own guns.

Major Herbert L. Wellman, Major Henry J. Seton and Captain Frederick H. Bell, of the same regi-